

## DANGER ■ WARNING ■ BEWARE

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transforming Talmudists ("Jews") throughout the world from pro-German to pro-British. After the October 1916 London Agreement was concluded, Great Britain left no stone unturned to impress Talmudists ("Jews") in London with the necessity of immediately notifying Talmudists ("Jews") throughout the world about Great Britain's pledge to turn over Palestine to them for their future sovereign Zionist state.

Guided by the recommendation of Justice Brandeis, that the sinking of the S.S. Sussex justified a declaration of war under international law, against Germany by the United States, President Wilson addressed a joint session of both houses of Congress on April 2, 1917. In that address, President Wilson pleaded with Congress to declare war against Germany. Congress met on April 6, 1917 and declared war against Germany without justification.

On April 6, 1917 President Wilson and Justice Brandeis knew something the grass roots population of the United States did not know. On April 6, 1917 President Wilson and Justice Brandeis knew full particulars about the October 1916 London Agreement.

On April 6, 1917 President Wilson and Justice Brandeis also knew the declaration of war against Germany by the United States activated the October 1916 London Agreement. On April 6, 1917 President Wilson and Justice Brandeis knew Talmudists ("Jews") of the world would not have to wait long for Palestine for their sovereign Zionist state if their plan worked.

On April 6, 1917 President Wilson and Justice Brandeis knew something else the grass roots population of the United States did not know. On April 6, 1917 President Wilson and Justice Brandeis knew the declaration of war by the United States against Germany discharged President Wilson from his obligation to his blackmailers. President Wilson's declaration of war was to satisfy President Wilson's commitment to his blackmailers.

There was seldom any address made to Congress that stirred the people of the United States, and the world, as President Wilson's April 2, 1917 plea to Congress to declare war against Germany. President Wilson was aware when he addressed Congress that Germany had not committed any act against the United States which justified a declaration of war by the United States against Germany under international law. This author at that time knew President Wilson was informed to that effect before President Wilson made his plea to Congress on April 2, 1917 to declare war against Germany.

Prime Minister Lloyd George rushes documents to New York meeting of Talmudists ("Jews") who disbelieved rumor of Palestine promise

There were great numbers of Talmudists ("Jews") in the United States who questioned the reality of the October 1916 London Agreement. They found it extremely difficult to believe Great Britain would promise to turn over Palestine to the Talmudists ("Jews") of the world after winning the war from Germany as compensation for railroading the United States into the war in Europe as Great Britain's ally.

There were countless Talmudists ("Jews") in the United States who could not believe that Great Britain would promise anything to anyone that Great Britain did not own as compensation. That appeared inconceivable to Talmudists ("Jews") familiar with Great Britain's reputation for respect of property rights under their laws.

To overcome doubts that existed in the minds of Talmudists ("Jews") in the United States, Prime Minister Lloyd George immediately sent Mr. Josiah Wedgwood to the United States. Mr. Wedgwood was one of the most respected and dedicated Members of Parliament.

Prime Minister Lloyd George, a rabid well-known Zionist, was unexpectedly appointed Prime Minister on December 4, 1916. He rushed Mr. Wedgwood to the United States on December 5, 1916 under pressure by Talmudists ("Jews") in London. The Prime Minister whom Mr. Lloyd George succeeded was unsympathetic towards Zionist objectives. He was replaced at that time because Zionists could not rule him.

Great Britain was helpless in October 1916. Great Britain was seriously considering surrender to Germany. Germany had made several peace offers to Great Britain earlier to discontinue the war. Mr. Lloyd George considered Mr. Wedgwood's hasty trip to the United States vital to Great Britain's survival. Mr. Wedgwood went to the United States with documented evidence proving the reality of the October 1916 London Agreement with the Talmudists ("Jews").

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President Wilson rushes Col. House to meeting Talmudists ("Jews") where he confirms official support October 1916 London Agreement

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Mr. Wedgwood arrived in the United States on December 23, 1916. Upon his arrival he was met at the pier by Colonel Edward Mandel House, President Wilson's closest personal friend and most trusted adviser. Col. House in early life negotiated cotton purchases in the United States for Rothschild interests in Great Britain. Col. House did not claim or disclaim his Talmudists ("Jews") ancestry to this author. Col. House had arranged with Mr. Wedgwood to live in his apartment on 54th street during his stay in the United States for the duration of his stay.

Col. House quickly made arrangements for the meeting where Mr. Wedgwood was to prove the reality of the October 1916 London Agreement. The meeting was to be held on Sunday afternoon December 25, 1916 at the old Hotel Savoy at 59th Street and Fifth Avenue in New York City. There were fifty-one invited Talmudists ("Jews") present there when Col. House introduced Mr. Wedgwood to the audience. Mr. Wedgwood then presided.

Mr. Wedgwood presented evidence there that left no doubt in the minds of the fifty-one Talmudists ("Jews") present about the reality of the October 1916 London Agreement. On behalf of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Wedgwood further vouched for the reality of Great Britain's pledge that Palestine would be turned over to Talmudists ("Jews") of the world by Great Britain upon the defeat of Germany as compensation for railroading the United States into the war in Europe as Great Britain's ally.

After concluding the October 1916 London Agreement, Talmudists ("Jews") in England were invited by Great Britain to take an increasingly active participation in Great Britain's Department of Defense for the duration of the war. The Talmudists ("Jews") who accepted the invitation were trained as experts in the use of Great Britain's codes and Great Britain's worldwide diplomatic cable facilities.

The available data in Great Britain's archives for World War I will dispel all existing doubt whether the information cabled to Washington from London alleging the sinking of the S. S. Sussex was cabled by Talmudists ("Jews") in the Department of Defense in London to their counterpart in Washington. The available data on this matter leaves nothing to conjecture.

The hoax alleging the sinking of the S. S. Sussex and the loss of United States lives was the invention of Talmudists ("Jews") in London in Great Britain's Department of Defense to facilitate and expedite railroading the United States into the war in Europe as Great Britain's ally. The hoax was discovered by the British Navy. The hoax was confirmed also by other equally reliable sources for information on the subject by qualified United States experts.

The reality of the October 1916 London Agreement was known to the Germans shortly

after it was concluded, in fact on the same day. Germany thereafter exercised great care both on land and on sea not to commit any act which under international law could provide the United States with justification to declare war against Germany. German military and naval commanders leaned backwards in their effort not to provide the United States with that justification and they were successful.

In the crisis in October 1916, Germans had reason to feel if the war in Europe continued a few more months without the entrance of the United States into the war, that Great Britain would be compelled to surrender to Germany by circumstances beyond Great Britain's power to control. Germany made another peace offer to Great Britain in October 1916. Great Britain this time welcomed the offer but it was also declined like several previous peace offers.

In referring to the declaration of war against Germany by the United States, Sir Winston Churchill said in an interview with a prominent editor published in Scribner's Commentator in 1936, that he "could never understand why he put us in in 1917", referring to President Wilson. In that interview Sir Winston Churchill stated further:

"America should have minded her own business and stayed out of the World War. If you hadn't entered the war the Allies would have made peace with Germany in the Spring of 1917. Had we made peace there would have been no collapse of Russia followed by Communism, no breakdown in Italy followed by Fascism, and Germany would not have signed the Versailles Treaty, which has enthroned Nazism in Germany. If America had stayed out of the war, all of these 'isms' wouldn't be sweeping the continent of Europe and breaking down Parliamentary government, and if England made peace early in 1917, it would have saved over one million British, French, American and other lives."

Germany's peace offer to Great Britain asked for neither indemnities nor reparations. Germany offered to restore the territorial status and the political independence of every country with whom Great Britain was at war, as they existed in August 1914 when the war in Europe started. Germany demanded no benefits.

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Talmudists ("Jews") in London prevail upon British to reject German October 1916 peace offer and accept Talmudists ("Jews") offer

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Germany's October 1916 peace offer was on the table before the British War Cabinet. Germany's October 1916 peace offer needed only one signature to end the war. Great Britain would have quickly accepted Germany's October 1916 peace offer if the World Zionist Organization had not interfered. The British War Cabinet was then taking their instructions from Talmudists ("Jews") in London.

When the British War Cabinet decided to accept Germany's October 1916 peace offer, the World Zionist Organization offered to railroad the United States into the war in Europe as Great Britain's ally if Great Britain promised the Talmudists ("Jews") of the world Palestine as compensation after Germany's defeat with the United States as an ally.

Talmudists ("Jews") pressure in London and Talmudists ("Jews") pressure in New York prevailed. President Wilson had little choice in the matter it seemed. President Wilson was the captive of circumstances in his early life that could not be altered. President Wilson's April 2, 1917 address to Congress was about to decide the fate of the world. Congress without hesitation declared war against Germany for him.

The Germans attributed their crushing defeat  
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